

Beirut Reports Pact Limits Guerrilla Fire Over Border

By Dana Adams Schmidt

BEIRUT, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Palestinian guerrillas operating under the authority of the Palestine Liberation Organization will be barred from firing across the Lebanese border at Israel under an agreement which their chief, Yasser Arafat, reached with the Lebanese commander in chief in Cairo, highly placed sources said last night.

Nor will the commandos be allowed to attack with relatively large platoons or company-size units of the kind el-Fatah has been using in the Jordan Valley recently, the sources said. Instead, they will be expected to operate only in the form of infiltration by individuals or small groups.

Another restriction in the agreement, the sources said, will put a ceiling on the number of commandos in Lebanon. Palestinians in the camps who join commando groups will be required to operate only within this ceiling, which has been estimated at 2,000.

This ceiling along with other details remain to be worked out during negotiations to be held in Beirut.

Somewhat similar restrictions were agreed on by the Jordanian government and the Palestine Liberation Organization last November. They worked fairly well through the winter, but broke down in the spring. Foreign observers anticipate a similar development in Lebanon.

Eastern Corridor

From this region they will have access to a corridor along the eastern side of Lebanon to Syria through which to bring in men and supplies, but they must evacuate the villages in this corridor that they occupied during the fighting. But this is no great conquest in the eyes of the commandos as they were using this line of communication even before the 13-day war. The Lebanese blocked it only when they discovered that the commandos were infiltrating into the villages of the south-central plain.

Rohan's 'Queen-to-Be' Says She Knew Him Only Briefly

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—A pretty, miniskirted Israeli girl told a court today there had never been anything to suggest that there was a love affair between her and Australian Denis Michael Rohan, on trial for setting fire to the el-Aqsa mosque here.

Psychiatrists have already given evidence that overwhelming sexual motives impelled Mr. Rohan, a religious fanatic, to set ablaze Islam's third holiest shrine.

Today Zipporah Danino, 23, who was Mr. Rohan's Hebrew teacher in a kibbutz, described her acquaintance with him as only fleeting.

But Mr. Rohan was said to have believed she would be his queen when he became king of Jerusalem.

A top Israeli psychiatrist said the erotic motives of Mr. Rohan's infatuation with Miss Danino were the underlying elements of the schizophrenia which made him

Castro Calls Army For Cuban Cane Cut

MIAMI, Nov. 5 (AP).—Fidel Castro says 100,000 Cuban Army troops will be mobilized to harvest the island's sugar cane crop.

Calling the action "almost a total mobilization," Mr. Castro said there "will be enough forces available for any intent of aggression against us."

The announcement made Tuesday over Radio Havana and monitored in Miami, preceded a harvest Mr. Castro hopes will total 10 million tons.

Middle East Peace Terms Held Near

U.S., Russia Said To Be Close to Formula

(Continued from Page 1)

ow and Washington. But the State Department spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, said that "there is a continuing effort to keep the parties in the Middle East up to date" on the international peace-making efforts.

He let pass—refusing to confirm or deny—a report in the authoritative Cairo newspaper al-Ahram that Mr. Sisco had outlined the principles under discussion in a meeting Friday with the Egyptian diplomatic representative in Washington, Ashraf Ghobrial. In the absence of formal diplomatic relations between Egypt and the United States, Mr. Ghobrial is accredited here as a minister in the Indian Embassy.

The Israeli Ambassador, Yitzhak Rabin, conferred with Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson the same day. Israel's Foreign Minister, Abba Eban, told an Israeli television audience Tuesday night that he knew of no actual agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States.

U.S. officials called particular attention to a statement made in Moscow on Friday by Leonid I. Zamyatin, chief of the press department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, that his government held "an optimistic attitude" about the talks with the United States.

"We believe that the next round of talks will bring about a comprehensive solution and bring also a balanced approach to the problems," Mr. Zamyatin was quoted as saying.

American diplomats noted that their hopes for a common position with Moscow had been high last May and June, only to be dashed once the Russians finally produced more rigid views in writing on June 17. They added, however, that the Sisco-Zamyatin talks have by now gone much further than they had then.

The Israeli and Arab governments would be expected to issue widely varying assessments of the high-power guidelines. They are already in public dispute over whether the Rhodes formula actually involved direct negotiations—which Israel demands—or indirect talks, through UN mediation, as Egypt contends.

Israel has refused to make a commitment to "withdraw" from the occupied Arab territories as demanded by the Arabs and the Soviet Union. Israeli spokesmen, however, accept the need for "agreed" frontiers which presumably would have to involve some pullback.

There is doubt about whether the Arabs would be willing to make a commitment to "peace with Israel" in a form strong enough to be acceptable by the Israelis. Finally, Israel has been skeptical that any international guarantees or buffer force could be relied upon for its security.

U.S. Replies to Russia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 6 (UPI).—The United States sternly protested yesterday a Soviet effort to circulate a charge of American intent to interfere in Lebanon as a Security Council document.

Ambassador Charles Yost, who is council president this month, in effect wrote a letter to himself stating that recent Soviet allegations about U.S. policy in the Middle East were untrue and did "not contribute to the goal of a just and lasting peace."

Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik wrote Mr. Yost, in a letter distributed yesterday, requesting circulation of an Oct. 25 Tass statement which accused Israel of provoking tension with U.S. support.



BACK AMONG FRIENDS—Three U.S. prisoners of war freed by the Viet Cong Wednesday relax in a hospital ward, where they are undergoing examination. From left: Pfc. Coy R. Tinsley, Spec. 4 James R. Strickland and Spec. 4 Willie A. Watkins.

Podgorny Assails U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

did not go into details on the "unconstructive" position.

But on Vietnam, after reaffirming Soviet support for Hanoi and the National Liberation Front, Mr. Podgorny said that President Nixon's speech on Monday night "showed that a sober approach to the solution of this problem has not yet prevailed in the U.S. ruling circles."

U.S. Withdrawal

"There is one thing required for a just settlement of the Vietnam problem—the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam and the ending of interference in the domestic affairs of its people," he said.

Mr. Podgorny's far-ranging speech touched on most of the Soviet Union's major domestic and foreign concerns. Each year, a different Soviet leader gives this anniversary eve speech which amounts to a state of the union address to the Soviet people. It was carried live nationwide by television and was followed, as is the custom, by a two-hour concert.

Mr. Podgorny's criticism of the United States, although fairly mild for such an ideologically-oriented speaker, was nevertheless the most severe leveled at any country other than Israel. It seemed to indicate a Soviet desire to isolate the United States even while negotiating with it on such matters as arms control and the Middle East.

Following the line set by party leader Leonid Brezhnev two weeks ago, Mr. Podgorny continued to offer the prospect of conciliation to Communist China and to West Germany, which formerly were favorite targets of Soviet speakers.

On China, Mr. Podgorny said that friction between Moscow and Peking "does no good to the struggle against imperialism and moreover is a source of satisfaction to our common enemies."

Favorable Outcome

Mentioning the talks now going on in Peking between the two governments, Mr. Podgorny said: "We believe their favorable outcome would help further normalize relations between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union and strengthen world Socialism and the entire revolutionary movement."

He gave no details on the talks themselves which began Oct. 20. Mr. Podgorny said it is "still too early" to tell much about the new West German government of Chancellor Willy Brandt, but he indicated the approach followed by Moscow toward Bonn—apparently interested in better relations but aware of East Germany's apprehensions.

Security Conference

Considerable attention was devoted by Mr. Podgorny to the Warsaw Pact proposal for convening a European security conference in Helsinki next year. That proposal, now under study by the NATO countries, has been criticized by the United States and some other NATO powers for attempting to deal with European security without American participation.

On the Middle East, Mr. Podgorny renewed Soviet criticism of Israel which he said "attempts to block a political settlement and grossly tramples on the decisions of the United Nations."

Israel Announces Final Vote Count After Nine Days

TEL AVIV, Nov. 6 (AP).—Counting of votes in Israel's general election was completed tonight and gave Prime Minister Golda Meir's ruling Labor party 56 seats in the 120-man Knesset or parliament.

The largest opposition bloc was the rightwing Gahal party, with 26 seats.

The official results were only published nine days after the election because army ballot boxes continued to come in until yesterday.

The Labor party suffered a sharp setback, losing the outright majority it commanded in the previous Knesset. Altogether, the party lost seven seats.

3 American POWs Are Freed By Hanoi's Forces in South

SAIGON, Nov. 6 (UPI).—North Vietnamese troops released three American prisoners of war near South Vietnam's northern coast yesterday morning, the U.S. Army announced today.

Officials said the three men, all 22-year-old privates, walked into a South Vietnamese militia post four miles west of Tam Ky, about 340 miles northeast of Saigon.

They were the three enlisted men the Viet Cong radio announced on Oct. 27 would be freed.

They were identified as James Strickland, Coy Tinsley and Willie Watkins.

"All three soldiers are listed in good condition by Army doctors," a U.S. spokesman said.

Delivered to Marines

He said they were captured while serving with the Americal Division. They were turned over by a South Vietnamese platoon and later transferred to Chu Lai for medical examination.

The Viet Cong announcement had said the three men were being released for "humanitarian" reasons. The broadcast appealed to American fighting men in Vietnam to join with peace forces in the United States to end the war.

Pvt. Watkins had been missing since Jan. 9, 1968. Pvt. Strickland since Jan. 8, 1968, and Pvt. Tinsley since March 9, 1969.

Their release brought to 17 the number of American military personnel freed by Communist forces in Vietnam since February, 1967.

More than 1,300 American servicemen are listed by the U.S. command as being missing in the Vietnam war. Many of them are believed to be prisoners.

Saigon Force Is Hit Hard

(Continued from Page 1)

wounding 24 others. Twenty-seven of the attackers were killed.

In two other highland thrusts against U.S. bases, Communist troops penetrated one perimeter but were thrown back from the second. A total of three guerrillas were slain and three GIs wounded.

A Viet Cong broadcast said four Americans were captured near Duc Lap Sunday when a helicopter was shot down. Military sources said four men were missing and one wounded man and one body had been recovered.

The guerrilla attacks coincided with 23 shelling attacks across Vietnam during the night. One rocket hit the Nha Bde area, nine miles southeast of Saigon, killing one civilian and wounding another.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Army today made its first transfer of artillery equipment to South Vietnamese troops in the northern I Corps area.

The equipment included six towed 105-mm. howitzers and a number of vehicles and communication equipment. The Army turned the artillery equipment over to the 14th Artillery Battalion of the 1st South Vietnamese Infantry Division at Phu Bai.

Panamanians' Constitutional Rights Restored

PANAMA, Nov. 6 (NYT).—The last six of nine constitutional guarantees suspended when the military government here overthrew President Arnulfo Arias on Oct. 11, 1968, were restored yesterday.

The announcement of the restoration of all constitutional rights came at a rally in Colon as the climax of the five-day independence anniversary celebrations.

The guarantees concern personal liberty and freedom of expression, assembly and travel. Juan Matamoros Vasquez, minister of the presidency, told a cheering crowd that all constitutional rights were restored, effective immediately. His statement was greeted with cries of "Viva la revolucion!"

Panama was deprived of nine articles when the national guard ousted Mr. Arias and installed a military government.

Three were restored on Nov. 3, 1968. These concerned the death penalty, expropriation or confiscation of property, imposition of penalties for crimes only if punishable by law prior to their commission and provision for only trying a person once for the same crime.

France, EEC Allies Expected To Clash Over British Entry

By Henry Gimiger

PARIS, Nov. 6 (NYT).—A conflict between France and her five Common Market partners over negotiations with Britain is in prospect and may lead to at least a partial failure of the meeting of heads of government in The Hague, Nov. 17, according to informed French sources.

The conflict concerns the desire expressed principally by the Netherlands and West Germany for setting a date for talks with Britain on its application for membership. The French, taking a hard bargaining position, are understood at present to be opposed to such a commitment.

Instead, the French are expected to propose that negotiations among the Six leading to a common position toward the British application be undertaken. But again, informed sources here say that the delegation, to be headed by President Georges Pompidou, will refuse to be tied down to a termination date for such talks.

French officials profess not to be overly concerned by the prospect of failure. Mr. Pompidou's firmness is calculated to have the general approval of Gaullist forces who form the bulk of his political support at home.

Conflict Is Threatened

The prospect of a serious conflict persists despite active diplomatic preparation. Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann visited his Dutch colleague, Joseph Luns, a major partisan of British membership, in The Hague today. Sunday, West Germany's new Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, is expected here.

Non-French diplomatic sources say that there has been a change in the French attitude since the departure of Gen. Charles de Gaulle last April. These sources say that they are encouraged by a considerably less categorical attitude on the part of the French government toward British partnership in the Common Market.

"At least the French are now willing to discuss the problem," one diplomat said.

But France has impressed upon her partners that her priority at The Hague will be an agreement to establish final financial regulations covering trade in agricultural goods within the Common Market. France's primary interest is governed by the fact that she is the community's biggest agricultural exporter.

All other questions are being subordinated to this one. If there are French concessions, they are expected to be given only at the

price of a farm agreement in which France stands to gain the most. Some observers think the softness of France's position is aimed precisely at tracking this price.

The second point that France is driving for is to strengthen the common fields other than trade measures would cover such as monetary, fiscal, industrial energy policies. France's position in these fields is debatable since it will take years to complete it, they are reluctant discuss the subject in detail.

Third on Their List

Although officials here will not insist that such an harmonization precede talks with Britain, the latter are invariably placed third on a list of priorities.

The desire by France to set a common position by toward Britain is dictated by the feeling that in France's five partners are refusal to talk to Britain, which to cover their own homes toward British membership.

Officials here say that Mr. Pompidou will agree that he can be carried out as rapidly as possible.

Setting a termination advance, it is contended, tantamount to setting a date for the opening of talks with Britain. It is predicted that "an agreement" may be arrived which France agrees not to talk out and the other to discuss seriously the cost for British entry.

Rain Saves Livestock Of Tank's Crew

STRAENGAARD, Swe. Nov. 6 (UPI).—A rain on Tuesday saved the lives of a Swedish tank crew.

The tank, a British turret, struck a low-hanging 40,000-volt power line. Thanks to a few minutes' rain, a moment earlier, the tank was wet and well grounded. The electricity ran the outside of the tank the crew of four saw a flash of electricity. Two of the crew were on the top of the tank when it jumped to safety at the minute.

Milan Strikers Battle Police In Protest Coverage by

MIAN, Nov. 6 (AP).—Angered by lack of state television coverage of their labor disputes and low wages, thousands of striking workers clashed with the police today in Italy's largest industrial city.

It was the worst violence in Milan since workers began a series of strikes two months ago.

Nearly 3,000 demonstrators threw stones at the sales and spare parts facility of the Fiat auto company. They demanded that while collar workers join them in the walkout.

The police responded with a barrage of tear-gas grenades and then charged the crowd with batons.

42 Policemen Hurt

About 51 policemen were injured and three demonstrators were hospitalized. The police said that many more strikers were injured but did not seek medical treatment for fear of being arrested.

Growing worker impatience with the government and management's reluctance to negotiate prompted the big three unions of Italy to call a general strike throughout the nation for Nov. 19.

It will be Italy's second general strike this year.

The 24-hour strike was called by the pro-Communist, Socialist and Christian Democratic unions.

Most of the 10,000 Fiat workers in Milan who attended an initial rally today to protest the lack of television coverage of their labor dispute dispersed in an orderly manner. But the rest, led by a group of extremists, marched to the Fiat headquarters and shattered windows of the building and of nearby stores.

TV Workers Join

The workers were joined at one point by television employees, who said that they were also angered by the labor coverage of the government-controlled radio and television network.

The journalists also joined metalworkers in Rome today in a peaceful demonstration in front of RAI television headquarters.

Union leaders repeated their demands that a bargaining session

Quebec's Bill 63 Passes

QUEBEC CITY, Nov. 6 (UPI).—The Quebec government has gained approval for its controversial Bill 63, which guarantees the right of parents to choose English or French as the main language of instruction in schools attended by their children. The 88-5 vote came late Tuesday in the legislature.

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REUNION—Luigi Antonio Minichiello is comforted by his wife shortly after arrival in Rome with her daughter, Anna (left), yesterday. Mrs. Minichiello is from Seattle, Wash., with lawyer Marvin Mitchelson to try to help her son, Gaetano, who hijacked a TWA airliner from California to Rome last weekend.

System to Detect Hijackers Works in Tests, FAA Reports

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—After three weeks of limited operations, the Federal Aviation Administration reports that its new anti-hijacking system is working well. The system, which combines the use of behavioral characteristics common to hijackers with a weapons screening device, is being tested at various airports. The FAA report states that the system is "working well" and that it is "able to detect hijackers with a high degree of accuracy." The system is being tested at various airports, including New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. The FAA report also states that the system is "able to detect hijackers with a high degree of accuracy." The system is being tested at various airports, including New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

Gen. R. E. Wood Is Dead at 90

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Gen. Robert E. Wood, 90, who built Sears, Roebuck and Co. from a fledgling mail-order firm, died today in his suburban Lake Forest home. He attained the rank of general at 30 and served in World War I as acting quartermaster, general and director of purchase and storage for the Army. As board chairman of Sears, Gen. Wood pioneered in the field of mass merchandising and built the firm into the world's largest operation of its type with annual sales of more than \$4 billion.

Half of French Regret De Gaulle Departure, But ...

PARIS, Nov. 6.—One out of two Frenchmen regret the departure of former President Charles de Gaulle, but only 28 percent regret his departure, according to a poll published today. Of those who said they were sorry about Gen. de Gaulle's resignation last April 27, only 10 percent said they were "very sorry" and 22 percent said only a little sorry. The poll, conducted by the French Institute of Public Opinion (SOFI) and published in the provincial newspaper Sud-Ouest, indicated that in a grave national crisis only 23 percent of the people would want the general to return to power, while 62 percent would oppose his return. According to the poll, 28 percent of the nation believes the new government has changed Gaulist policy considerably, while 65 percent think the new government represents "about the same thing." Seven percent had no opinion.

Queen's Budget Gets Tougher; So Do Parliamentary Hearts

LONDON, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Queen Elizabeth has not had a raise in 17 years, and if some members of Parliament have their way she'll make do indefinitely with her million-dollar salary. Buckingham Palace leaked news earlier this week that Elizabeth has been forced to dip into her private income to meet household expenses. But the announcement was met with less than sympathetic ears in the House of Commons. "My heart bleeds," snapped William Hamilton, long a critic of royal spending and a leader of the Labor party. "The government has enough trouble on its hands right now without having to look for more. I cannot believe that they would try to increase it."

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Six Greeks Convicted by Court-Martial

Series of Trials On Regime Opposition

ATHENS, Nov. 6 (AP).—A special Athens court-martial at two separate sessions today convicted six persons, including two women, of anti-government activities and sentenced them to prison terms ranging from three years and three months to 20 years. Antonia Arka, 52, got 20 years imprisonment and the other woman, Sophia Kypriotou, 35, was handed a five-year suspended sentence by the military tribunal.

Trinadafylos Karageorghou, 32, was given 17 years in jail and George Alvezakis, 38, a three-year, three-month suspended sentence. The four were charged with forming an "anti-dictatorial labor front" whose aim was to distribute anti-government propaganda material calling for the army-backed Greek government's overthrow. At the other court session, two men were sentenced to prison terms. Christos Koutsogiorgas, 60, was sentenced to a 20-year jail term and Stavros Sideris, 45, got ten years.

Today's trials were the latest in a series, which began on Monday, trying persons belonging to organizations attempting to bring down the Athens government through use of force and propaganda. Another 14 persons are scheduled to be tried by the special military court.

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Adm. Mays L. Lewis
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—Retired Rear Adm. Mays L. Lewis, 65, who helped plan and organize the World War II Allied invasions of North Africa and Sicily, died yesterday morning at the University of Virginia Hospital in Charlottesville.

Born in Amite, La., Adm. Lewis graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1918 and served in World War I aboard the battleship Louisiana. Between world wars, he taught at Annapolis and sailed with the old U.S. Asiatic Fleet in the Far East. In World War II, Adm. Lewis was awarded the Legion of Merit for "outstanding performance" in port logistics organization and planning prior to the 1942 landings in North Africa and the 1943 invasion of Sicily. He retired in 1947.

Ernest W. Gibson Jr.
BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Nov. 6 (Reuters).—U.S. District Judge Ernest William Gibson Jr., 68, a former governor of Vermont, died here yesterday after suffering a stroke at his home last weekend.

Sanford M. Spencer
STANHOPE, N.J., Nov. 6 (AP).—Former Mayor Sanford M. Spencer, 73, died Tuesday just before the opening of balloting that he hoped would return him to office. Mr. Spencer, a Democrat, collapsed with a heart attack. This predominantly Republican borough in Sussex County elected Mr. Spencer's GOP opponent William Weischedel.

No Big Rise in Murder During U.K. Hanging Ban

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON, Nov. 6 (WP).—A statistical study issued by the Home Office yesterday indicates that the ban of capital punishment for murder in Britain during the last four years has not discernibly increased the number of murders committed.

"Capital" murders and manslaughter—those calling for the death penalty—have increased from an average of about 25 a year for the period 1957-64 to about 44 for the last four years, but by far the largest step in this increase occurred in 1965, before the abolition law was significantly operative.

In fact, the Home Office report declared, the significant increase in all murders from 1966 to 1968 was "entirely in 'non-capital' murder"—those that would not have resulted in convictions requiring the hanging of the offender.

There was no way to read the statistics, the report implied, that suggested that "any change in law or practice" accounted for such upward trend as was indicated.

Pattern Consistent
"The most striking conclusion that emerges," the government statement said, "is the relative consistency of the murder pattern."

It remains mainly a personal or family crime, committed for emotional reasons. Over one-third of murders are done by persons in abnormal mental state, most of whom commit suicide; and the remainder are largely due to rage, quarrels, jealousy or revenge.

Most of these last would probably not have resulted in sentences of hanging even if the abolition law had not been in existence. More over, it can be assumed, they are not the sort that would have been deterred had the death penalty still been in existence.

The figures are of particular importance at this time, inasmuch as there is a strong sentiment among some elements of the Conservative party for the restoration of the death penalty. The "trial period" for its suspension expires at the end of next July. Unless a new law takes its place, the old law prescribing hanging for murders by shooting or in the course of theft or resisting arrest will be re-instituted.

The Labor party has promised permanent abolition of the death penalty. The Conservative party voted last month—against its leadership—to restore hanging.

In England and Wales, all murders, plus those technically termed manslaughter because the perpetrator had "diminished responsibility" by reason of "abnormality of mind," totaled only three per million inhabitants. In the United States, the figure last year for murders was about 50 per million population.

55th Bonn Pilot Dies In 102d F-104 Crash
HAMBURG, Nov. 6 (UPI).—The West German Air Force lost its 102d F-104 Starfighter plane in a crash yesterday, an air force spokesman announced today. The pilot's body was recovered today. He was the 55th to die in the series of Starfighter crashes.

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Pawing the Tea Leaves

Reading in the election returns a groundswell for President Nixon's Vietnam policy, Republican National Chairman Rogers C. B. Morton is playing a classic but generally self-deluding game. Off-year elections are made to order for the compulsive interpreter, who has only to pick and choose among the dozens of contests for governor, mayor and lesser offices around the country to come up with the interpretation that best suits his taste and self-interest.

Mr. Morton cites, in support of his theory, the fact that the President campaigned briefly for Rep. William T. Cahill and A. Linwood Holton in their successful quests for the governorships of New Jersey and Virginia respectively. In New Jersey, he points out, the Democrats criticized the war and lost, and in Virginia the Republicans backed the President and won. Not a word about how Mr. Cahill's Democratic opponent, former Gov. Meyner, was knifed by one of his own party's most powerful bosses. Not a word about the bitter split among Virginia's Democrats or the fact that the Republican candidate had picked up labor and Negro support which had nothing to do with Vietnam. And finally, not a word from Mr. Morton about the remarkable victory of Mayor Lindsay, who had emphatically renounced and attacked the war policies of his fellow Republican in the White House.

It would be just as misleading, of course, to read into the Lindsay triumph a popular repudiation of the nation's Vietnam policy, with no regard for the ineptitude displayed in the campaign by Mario Procaccino, his

principal opponent, or the probability that, without the candidacy of State Sen. John J. Marchi, Mr. Procaccino would have won easily, ineptitude and all.

In the same way we hesitate to "spot a trend" toward racial enlightenment on the basis of Mayor Stokes's re-election in Cleveland, pleased as we are with that result. In neighboring Detroit an able young Negro was turned back, with the open help of the city's three major policemen's associations. Boston's "law-and-order" candidate, Mrs. Louise Day Hicks, led a field of 17 candidates for the city council and is well advanced in her pursuit of the mayoralty—but her counterpart in Buffalo, even down to a record as terror of the school board, was rather easily beaten for mayor by an uninspiring Democratic incumbent, Peter F. Flaherty, an engaging and maverick Democrat, won in Pittsburgh and more conventional Democrats did well in Louisville and upstate New York. But Republicans had a field day in New Jersey, Virginia and the New York suburbs.

The point of all this is that unless you are a dedicated tea-leaf reader, you will draw no sweeping inferences from Tuesday's elections—except, possibly these: that the voters, generally shrewder than political observers, do make a distinction between issues that are of state and local significance and those that are truly national; and that no backlash is at work in this country strong enough automatically to bring victory to those who would cash in on crime in the streets.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The President as Pundit-in-Chief

President Nixon has every reason to be pleased with the results of the Virginia and New Jersey gubernatorial elections and also with some early evidence that his Monday night speech was a political success—a rallying cry to his hidden supporters and a reflection of the majority view. Both Govs.-Elect Cahill and Holton, after all, are enlightened and impressive representatives of the Republican party, and—so far as Monday night's address is concerned—Mr. Nixon like any President can function only so effectively in foreign affairs without a base of popular support. So the President's satisfaction with events of the past few days is understandable.

What is more perplexing is the manner in which he has chosen to express it. For, as if he didn't have plenty of other things to do, Mr. Nixon has suddenly presented himself to us as pundit-in-chief—analyzing bits and pieces of trends, plumbings the "national mood" on the basis of data far from complete, inferring all sorts of meanings (that are questionable, to say the least) from the mail he has received and from the way the voters chose in elections for state and local office across the country. His actions illustrate again the perils of punditry and also—more important—its incompatibility with the job of the presidency.

We are only following the guidance of the President and that of Vice-President Agnew when we observe that if foreign policy should not be made in the streets (and it should not be), then presumably it should not be made in the mailbox either. Yet a gleeful President summoned newsmen on Tuesday to pose for photos with his stacks of mail and wires (some of them inspired by a Republican National Committee drive) and proceeded to analyze its meaning as a mandate from the people. Some of his aides followed suit. Not, we would hope, Mr. Clark Mollenhoff. It was Mr. Mollenhoff, only a few weeks back, who (in connection with Judge Haynsworth) made the administration pronouncement that we mean to stand by—whether or not the administration does:

"I am sure that any fair-minded member of the Senate will understand why a simple public opinion poll is useless in analyzing problems that require study and common sense."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. Elections

If any general conclusions can be drawn from Tuesday's state and local elections in the United States, they would be the following: they did not constitute a judgment on President Nixon's Vietnam policy; there was no severe swing to the right, as had been feared by many; almost all the winners were middle-of-the-road candidates; the old political machines fared poorly, with party ties taking a back seat in the local elec-

tions; and the "law-and-order" line did not demonstrate the strength that has often been ascribed to it.

In general this year's elections did not reflect any "fever curve." The hard-pressed voters did not let themselves be whipped up by extremists, but followed a generally moderate course and, particularly in Virginia, demonstrated a high degree of political maturity.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

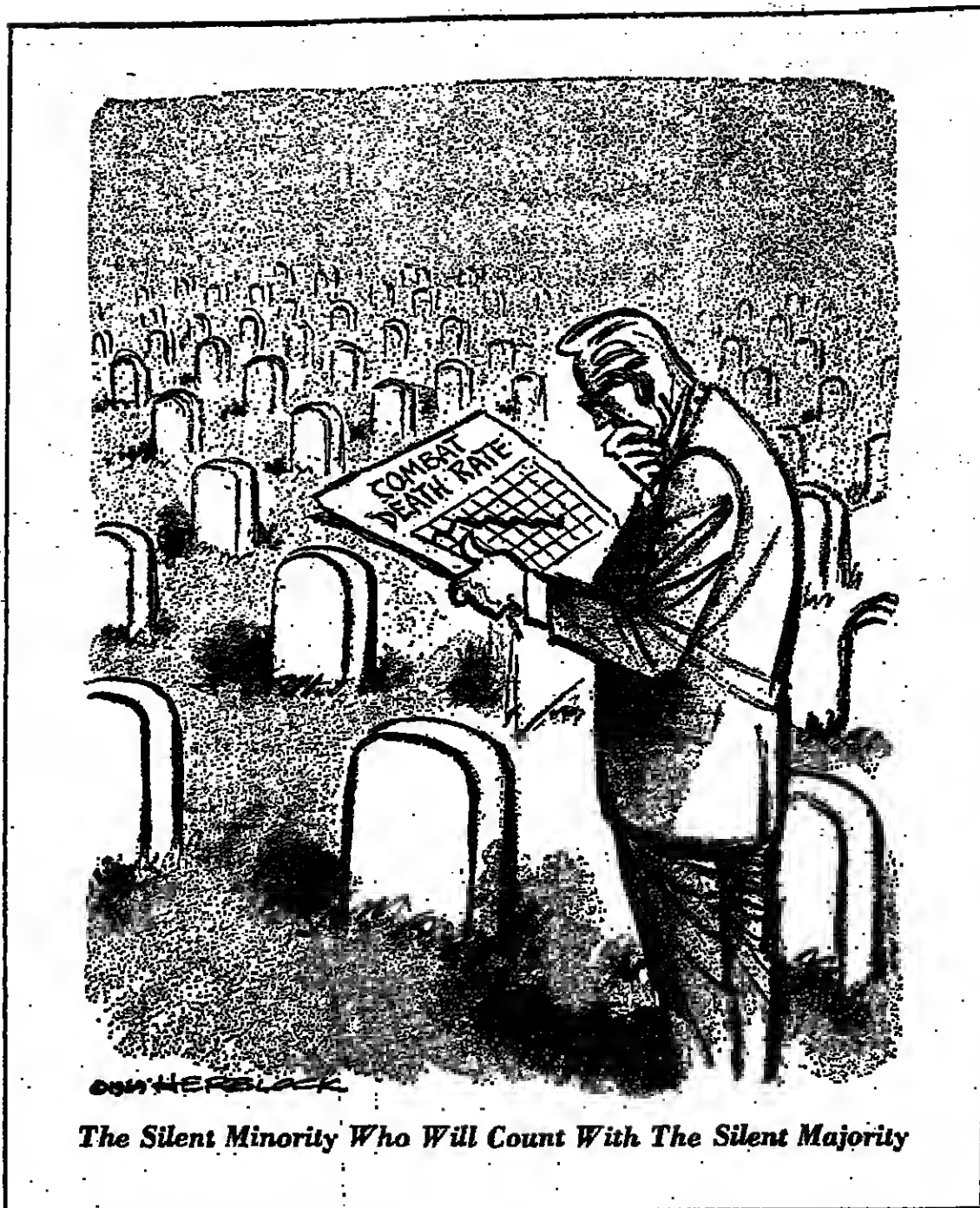
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 7, 1894
PARIS—There are limits to the liberty of the press, as the editor of a Parisian Radical-Socialist newspaper has just learned to his cost. He has been sentenced by the jury of the Seine to a year's imprisonment, the maximum penalty for insulting and defaming the President of the Republic. The verdict seems to be universally approved. An interesting aspect of the case was that the accused was defended by M. Jean Jaurès, the leading and outspoken Socialist deputy.

Nov. 7, 1919
NEW YORK—Gov. Calvin Coolidge, whose overwhelming victory in defeating his Democratic opponent has focused the eyes of the nation on Massachusetts, is hailed today as a Republican possibility for the presidential nomination of 1920. Running on a strict law-and-order platform and defending his position in opposing the policemen's strike and their dismissal from the Boston force, Gov. Coolidge showed the country that at heart America is for American institutions.



The Silent Minority Who Will Count With The Silent Majority

Delay on Draft Reform

By David S. Broder.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—In deciding to postpone until next year consideration of the draft reform bill which President Nixon recommended and the House passed, the Democratic leaders of the Senate have taken a heavy responsibility on themselves and their party.

The inequities of the present draft law are so obvious and the corrosive effects of its continuance so severe that the decision to delay relief—even the partial relief promised by the Nixon plan—is one for which the Democrats can properly be held to political account.

Some of the arguments for delay are reasonable enough in themselves. The Senate calendar for

the remainder of the year is crowded with matters of some urgency, including the Haysworth nomination, the tax reform bill and most of the tardy appropriations measures.

While Congress itself is at least partially to blame for the logjam, there is no doubt that adding draft reform to the agenda would be burdensome.

Random Lottery

But this would not be the case if the advocates of major draft reform—including Sens. Hart, Hatfield and Kennedy—were willing to pass the simple measure the President requested, authorizing a random lottery system, and to delay consideration of other changes until next year. In rejecting the halfhearted proposition passed by the House, the liberals have exposed themselves to accusations of political opportunism, which are probably unjust. What can be questioned is whether their holdout tactics take into account the urgency of some immediate relief from the inequities of the present system.

Just how urgent draft reform is can perhaps be better seen from this college community than from Washington. The present system keeps young men in a state of jeopardy for the unconscionable period of 7 1/2 years. Their fate is controlled by a complex of regulations, which are subject to constant change and which are applied by local boards in so capricious a manner as to make the ultimate decision on induction or deferment seem highly arbitrary to the individual concerned.

The present regulations discriminate against the poor, the less educated and the minorities, and work in favor of the wealthy, better educated whites, who can find temporary and sometimes permanent draft havens in college, in graduate school, in teaching and in other favored professions.

It is easy to guess the kind of resentment this stirs among drafters toward those who enjoy draft exemptions while preparing themselves for lucrative, high-status careers. If the veterans of Vietnam do not despise the college-trained contemporaries who manage to avoid the draft, they are a darn sight more forgiving than we have any right to expect.

Improving the Odds

Equally serious is the effect of the current system on the draft-exempt college students themselves. From their privileged sanctuaries, they have become the most severe critics of the Vietnam war, the "military-industrial complex" and the purposes of American foreign policy. One cannot say to what extent their criticisms stem from their need to rationalize their own advantageous position in the draft, but the connection between privilege and protest is hard to overlook.

Today's campus culture sanctions the use of almost any lawful tactic—and some of questionable legality—to avoid the draft. Career decisions are routinely altered to improve the odds on staying out of the Army. Unaccounted numbers of young men have taken up teaching because it is draft exempt, thus increasing the likelihood that their views of military service are passed on to those still below draft age.

What is done to this country if a whole generation of its potential leaders grow up with this cynical view of the obligations of national service cannot be calculated. But that is the price we pay for the present draft law.

The Senate Democrats note quite correctly that Mr. Nixon's plan will not reach all these evils, and they claim he can do almost as much by executive order as by legislation. They vow to consider major reform next year.

But is that enough, under the circumstances? If there are inequities that can be dealt with by legislation now, is there not an obligation to legislate? When the system of government is as seriously challenged as ours is today, is there not a duty to act when the opportunity for action exists? A Congress that procrastinates is no help in an era of confrontation politics.

Alive and Well In New York

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK.—Anyone looking for a leader unbacked from the old political parties can find him alive and well and living in New York. That may prove to be the meaning of John Lindsay's re-election as mayor, rather than his own prediction that it had "delivered a message to Albany and Washington that they can no longer starve our cities."

And while it may be true that, as Mr. Lindsay said, his victory was also a message "that the people in New York City want the war in Vietnam to end," it has yet to be seen whether that message will modify President Nixon's conviction that a great "silent majority" backs his own more gradual approach.

After all, Mr. Nixon's party won both of the state governorships that were at stake this year. Since neither New Jersey nor Virginia is by accepted standards a Republican state, and since both victories were won on the morrow of the President's strong reaffirmation of his Vietnam policy, it is inevitable that the voting results should be read in the White House as an endorsement of that policy. Mr. Nixon already had a Gallup poll and a stack of telegrams for encouragement but neither would have been much comfort to him if his candidates had lost.

As for "starving the cities," Mr. Nixon and his political advisers are again more likely to be impressed by Virginia and New Jersey—where Mr. Nixon personally campaigned—than by Mr. Lindsay's survival.

When one of the biggest Southern states elects its first Republican governor since Reconstruction times, party leaders can hardly help concluding that the South is indeed as fertile Republican ground as they had hoped; and since a northeastern industrial state went heavily Republican on the same day, they may well conclude that a "Southern strategy" can be pursued without serious risk in the urban areas.

Force of Backlash

Nor will the mixed record of municipal results do much to dispel the prevailing notion that a "white backlash" has become a powerful political force in the major cities. A Negro was defeated for mayor in Detroit, Cleveland's black mayor, Carl Stokes, was re-elected only by an eyelash, and Mr. Lindsay with his overwhelming black support failed to win a

majority in New York or to a

statue the big victory over divided election that the polls had pre-

Taken all in all, therefore,

tion day 1969 seems more like confirm than sway Mr. Nix his existing approaches to Vi and the cities. And while Nelson Rockefeller, poring on New York City returns in pre mion for his own fourth-ten next year, may be discomf the victory of his rival, Mr. say, he will also see much in Mario Procaccino's con that only the third man i rator, John Marchi, enable rance and the liberals to a victory.

Power of Personality

Mr. Lindsay could not gra state the only really indig conclusion to be drawn fro New York City election—th American politics the force o sonality remains the most portant factor. Even wit anti-Lindsay vote divided, i dent that a more personab impressive Democrat than Mr oacchino—particularly one who have competed with the may television—might have held r er a winning share of New normal Democratic majority the long run, Mr. Procac not look, act or sound lik mayor of the nation's great and New York's electorate n sophisticated not to realize it, lash or no backlash.

The net effect, therefore, signal personal victory for Lindsay—not some profound fluence on national affai policies. New York's may ranks as the most success impressive political independ America, one who owes noth national state or local Repu who provided as much shel liberal Democrats as they di port for him, and who is co ted to "fusion," virtually n tisan urban government, i coming years.

Mr. Lindsay apparently he ferre, from this fusion b New York, a coalition of) to work for constructive o urban policies. Thus, if Mr. I brand of Republican leader the sterile disarray of the crabs continue to build pr for some kind of party me phosis or realignment, Mr. say's unique position could i vital.

Letters

Alsop on Vietnam

The Oct. 17 Joseph Alsop article was an unjustified indictment of Moratorium supporters for their failure to recognize the noble purposes of the United States in trying to protect the lives of an estimated two million South Vietnamese.

Mr. Alsop, as one of the few people who might be reasonably well informed about the situation in Vietnam, should recognize how difficult it is for the meagerly informed American citizen to realize the nobility or even the clarity of American purposes.

The consequences of whatever course is followed will inevitably be blamed, as they should be blamed, on the leaders who are responsible for the decision to get embroiled in this conflict. Similarly, the consequences of a withdrawal will be chargeable to the leaders who have the facts and the power necessary to deal with the situation the United States has helped to create. Noble causes and the avoidance of ignoble consequences may be ample reasons for Mr. Nixon to continue the war. But it is certainly futile to ask justifiably faithless citizens to forgo legitimate expressions of their disenchantment with the war, and accept on faith the claims of leaders who have yet to demonstrate either nobility or sincerity.

Mr. Alsop himself seems less than sincere when he equates the demand for an end to the war with a desire for a genocidal "bug-out."

WILLIAM L. TUTMAN.

Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

... And Students

I must admit to being sickened by the half-truths, distortions and innuendoes filling Joseph Alsop's Oct. 26-28 column. Comparing

Noam Chomsky to Joe Mc must lack even his great of imagination.

The "holocaust-prone" s desire only that the billior rently spent researching i better burn bodies instead rected to healing them.

Should academics "choos own research projects"? I now? Mr. Alsop is aware th tagion does, and what it de higher body counts—not be bodies.

If Mr. Alsop truly desires i tect academic freedom, i should devote his efforts to the campuses of outside inf like the CIA and the Pentag now. hies, him, Mr. DAVID S. TRA Bergen, Norway.

Bully for Reaga

Through most of the Sixties we had no choice watch tiny minds raise h American civilization. "W obliged to accept the frus eeing voice rewarded.

Rightless were pampere d far beyond the to given law-abiding people, were listened to, flattere taken seriously but it only ed them to new viciousness.

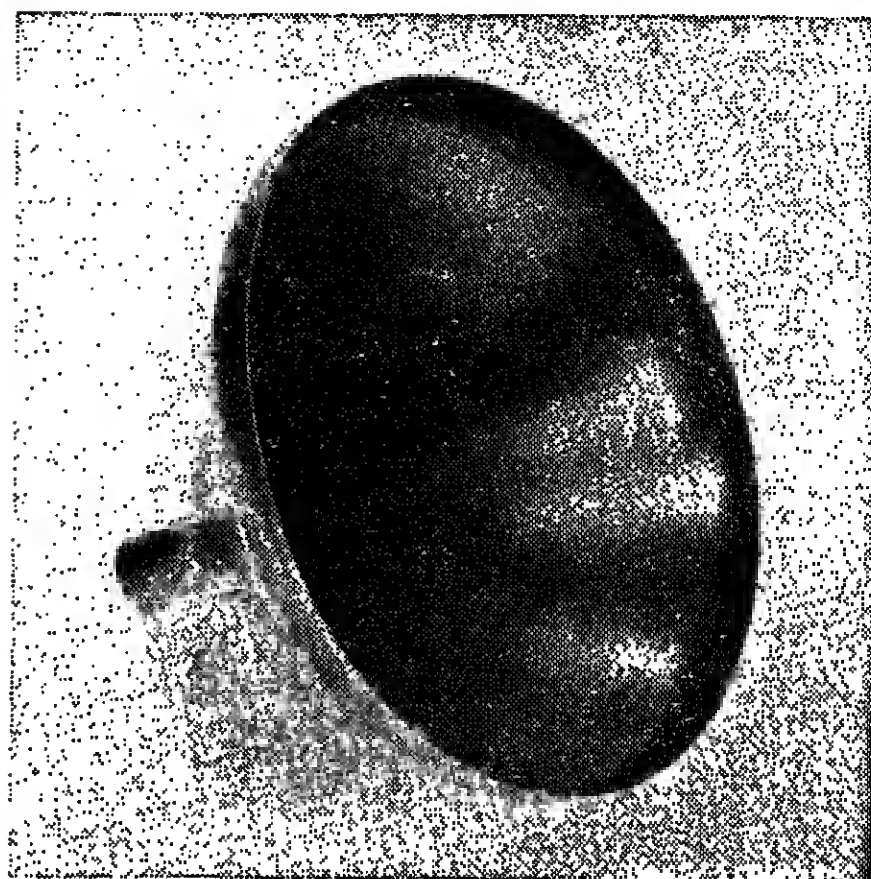
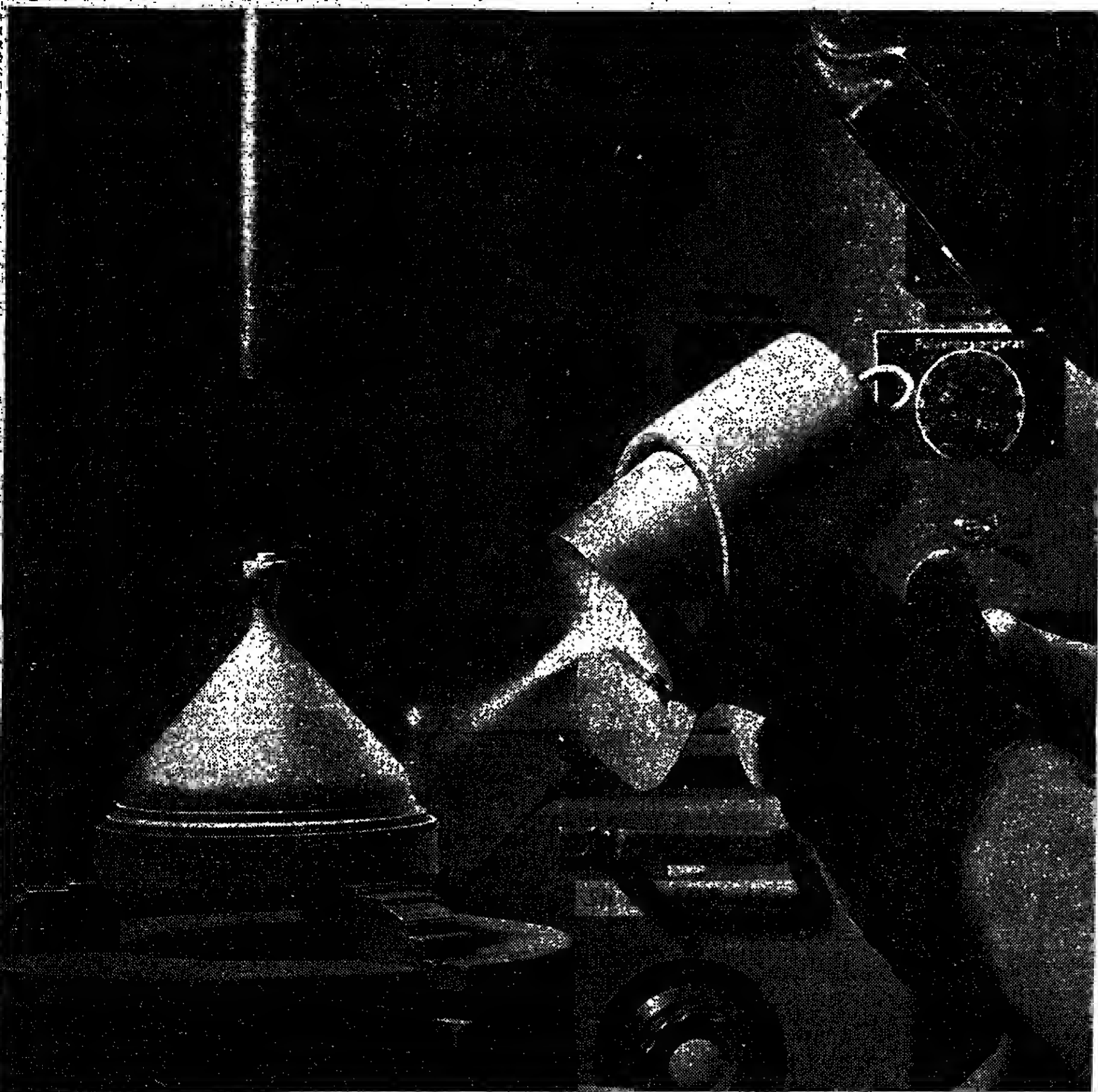
But matters are imi deliciously. Mr. Nixon ignores them. Mr. Agnew their delicate little feelings now. hies, him, Mr. "smirks" at them. How del ly withering that must b bully. Utterly unimpressed, w he do then but sputter?

Diminished to such an e won't be much longer before heroes go completely out e HEISER DE MORE Meudon, France.

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Africa (sea)	\$80.00	\$11.00	\$330.00
Asia (air)	\$110.00	\$13.00	\$390.00
Asia (sea)	\$90.00	\$10.00	\$300.00
Australia (air)	\$120.00	\$15.00	\$450.00
Australia (sea)	\$100.00	\$12.00	\$360.00
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Research Bulletin No. 9

How we apply high-temperature plasma technology to the manufacture of materials.



Rocket jet made from molybdenum

Plasma-spraying

Aircraft, space craft and atomic reactor technology equipment and installations demand materials of extremely high melting point.

Tungsten, tantalum, oxides, carbides, borides and silicides are examples of such substances. Many of them are extremely difficult to fabricate because of their high hardness. Often, the classic processes such as casting, welding, cutting, chipping, or chipfree forming are unsatisfactory.

This is where the plasma technique

comes to the rescue.

In plasma-spraying, gases are heated electrically to 10,000° C. At this temperature, the atoms of gas are partially decomposed into ions and electrons. The gas becomes a conductor for electricity: a plasma.

When a powdered form of the high-melting-point substance is placed in contact with this plasma (which we spray from a nozzle at very high velocity), the powdered particles melt and can be

sprayed onto a base: either as a protective coating on an item of equipment or on a mandrel to build up a formed part.

In making a protective coating, in contrast to manufacturing of formed components, everything depends on a good bond between the item and the layer sprayed on to it. We test this in our research center by means of the X-ray microprobe which enables us to examine the interface between the item and the protective layer.

BOSCH Group

The Technology of the Future

Ballet

Hungarians in a 'Rude Descent'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Hungarian State Opera's ballet, which won the "best company" award at the first Paris International Dance Festival in 1963, came back to open the festival's seventh edition Tuesday night and proved that its technical strength is undiminished.

But from the Bartok program of six years ago, climaxed by a memorable performance of "The Miraculous Mandarin," to the ideologically inspired kitsch of "Spartacus"—the Hungarians' sole offering on this trip—it is a rude descent from the sublime to . . . well.

"Spartacus" is a full-scale, three-act work depicting the slave insurrection against the Romans in 73-71 B. C., led by the Thracian gladiator Spartacus, who defeated several Roman armies before being defeated and killed by Crassus. It has become a staple in the postwar repertory of Soviet companies and is known in the West largely because of the Bolshoi's tour.

The Resemblances

The version brought here is that of one of Hungary's outstanding young choreographers, Laszlo Serégi, who probably has made as much as possible of this rather intractable material. But his use of a flashback opening tended to emphasize the resemblance to a full-blown De Mille spectacle, an impression not diminished by Khachaturian's overripe musical setting, nor by the monumental sets of Gabor For-

ray and lavish costumes of Tivador Mark.

Still, amid the swishing of capes, the clattering of swords and a veritable spartakad of gymnastics raising some long-undisturbed dust from the stage of the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Serégi found room for some choreography that only whetted the appetite for more.

Arts Agenda

The Rembrandt exhibition at the Rijksmuseum in Amsterdam will remain on view through Dec. 9. Originally scheduled to close Nov. 30, the exhibition includes 23 paintings by the Dutch master lent to the museum for the show, which commemorates the 300th anniversary of the painter's death.

Music in Paris:

PARIS, Nov. 6.—That much-abused word, "festival," is for once justly applied to the series of concerts being given at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées by the Orchestre National under the joint auspices of the French Radio and Deutsche Grammophon.

It is welcome for the evidence that the 35-year-old Orchestre National, which was France's leading orchestra until the well-publicized founding of the prestigious Orchestre de Paris, is not taking its official relegation to the second rank lying down.

It is also interesting as another sign of the active role that the giant West German

The scene in which Spartacus takes leave of his wife, Flavia, joined by his three gladiator companions who also expect to die the next day, had a gentle lyricism that was also evoked in a later pas de deux for the two central characters. These were admirably danced by Viktor Fulop, who as Spartacus showed a blend of virility and musicality that is characteristic of the men in this company, and Zsuzsa Kun, a gently appealing Flavia with technique to burn. Ferenc Havas had all the hauteur that any Roman general needs, and was an admirable partner for his feminine companion.

As they did six years ago, the Hungarians had the good sense to bring their own orchestra, which was firmly conducted by Tamas Pal.



Ferenc Havas and Zsuzsa Kun in "Spartacus."

Orchestre National, German Firm Team Up for Festival

recording firm is taking in musical life outside the recording studio. It has played a leading part in the creation of Herbert von Karajan's annual Easter Wagnerian festival, and the recent appearance of Birgit Nilsson in Wiesbaden singing both Venus and Elisabeth in "Tannhäuser" seems not altogether unrelated to the recent DGG recording in which the soprano performs the same feat. The Orchestre National is in the DGG catalogue and so, not surprisingly, are the conductors, soloists and predominantly Teutonic programs featured in the concert—two more of which are scheduled.

Most important, however, is that these concerts have found the orchestra at its best in programs that have considerably enriched Parisian musical life this fall.

One of the high points was last night's performance by Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau of Mahler's "Kindertotenlieder." The baritone once again demonstrated his superb vocal control, his care for the utmost clarity in the text and his restrained emotion of Mahler's setting—in which he was seconded by the sensitive accompaniment under Lorin Maazel.

Earlier in the series, the

illness of Rafael Kubelick caused the regrettable cancellation of a performance of Mahler's Second Symphony, but the following week Eugen Jochum—the high priest of Bruckner conductors—led the orchestra through the monumental Fifth Symphony (putatively for the first time in France), and the players responded a little tentatively at first, but with growing confidence that produced a majestic final movement. This was preceded by Wilhelm Kempff's gently poetic understatement of Beethoven's Fourth Piano Concerto.

Last week, the 43-year-old German composer Hans Werner

Henze came to town with two of his most recent works, "Versuch über Schwäne," an almost Schoenbergian setting of a long poem by Gaston Salvator, a post-theoreticalist of the extreme-leftist SDS movement in Germany, was sung, declaimed, growled and shouted with aplomb by the baritone William Pearson, while Christoph Eschenbach sailed through the long (45 minutes) and difficult Second Piano Concerto with fierce conviction. The orchestra followed the composer through this unaccustomed territory as if it had been there before.

—D. S.

Theater in London

Rex Harrison Returns to Stage in Fragile Farce

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Rex Harrison, after spending nine years in the cinema, is back on the boards for a brief spell. He returned to the London stage last night for a limited engagement in a new comedy, playing very ably and with a wealth of irresistible charm an improvident, middle-aged painter of dubious talent. As head of a large family, he is always just one jump ahead of the bailiffs and the police. "The Lionel Touch" is the title of this vehicle and its engagement could be extended indefinitely at the Lyric Theatre were its star to stay with it. Without him, one suspects that it would wilt rapidly.

The novice author, George Hulme, has incorporated his second-rate character study of a water-do-well Bohemian into a third-rate play. In point of fact, the piece is basically a farce which the polished acting of Mr. Harrison and the appealing performances of Joyce Redman as the affectionate and long-suffering wife elevate to more distinguished status.

In the first act the wayward painter and his mate and three young children are at bay in their seaside cottage plotting to prevent the entry of rent-collectors, truant officers and guardians of the peace.

This act is so slight, so bland and so commonplace that it might be right out of the Samuel French catalogue for amateur entertainments.

Act two is much better, containing two excellently written scenes in which the conniving canvas-splatterer hilariously tricks a school inspector and a clergyman into doing his bidding. Act three, too, has an

amusing interlude in which shameless dauber borrows from his prospective son-in-law and rather surprisingly, it is a realistic ending with a bit of O. Henry twist.

It is reported that Hulme's flamboyant, devil-care artist is taken from Central, he is a recognizable type. But he has been sketched rather than drawn in this production and the result more caricature than portrait. He is often divertingly delirious and has been provided with bright lines to reveal his smug cynicism. And his mope and has been closely observed. But he remains one-dimensional, lacking perspective and depth. He is, in a word, been pictured loud laughter and at least are spared even a hint of a mentality.

Mr. Harrison has obviously lectured this fragile farce for role it offers him—and not? One is always hearing English comedy acting is what it once was. It was red to glory last night with Harrison as the swaggy scaramouche of the brush-paint-pot world enjoying histrionic romp and triumph demonstrating in this exercise that the art of and Hawkeye is not lost.

There was able support by well with Joyce Redman as wife, the veteran Charles son as a tipping curate, Christopher Wilby as the turbed adolescent son, C topher Reynolds as the tot, Sharon Gurney as mini-skirted teen-aged daughter—an important asset, as father remarks, and Mr. Feinberg, the girl-shy school inspector.

Books for Art Collectors

Identifying a Master's Touch

PIETRO LONGHI. By Terisio Pignatti. London: Phaidon. U.S. distribution: Frederick A. Praeger. 24 color plates, 550 black and white illustrations. 420 pp., \$12.

Reviewed By Souren Melikian

IN three weeks, the impact that the publication of a major reference work can have on the art market will be measurable. A drawing with Pietro Longhi's signature is to be sold at Christie's on Dec. 2. The Venetian master's touch is not obvious to me, and it has not been included in the first complete edition of his work which came out today.

Not only does this useful book illustrate all the 18th-century painter's pictures for the first time, but, in addition, it provides the collector with a full record of the 162 drawings accepted by Mr. Pignatti, with corresponding illustrations. Mr. Pignatti has even illustrated those pictures attributed to the painter which he doesn't believe to be by the master or will not warrant to be in Longhi's own hand.

The 24 color plates are of excellent quality and are made more interesting by showing blown-up details of pictures. A systematic attempt has been made to write the individual history of every item. Specialists will no doubt come out with criticisms in due course. For the time being, however, this is the last word on Longhi's work. One learns that only 44 canvases are owned by private collectors. It is also rather exciting to find out that 12 paintings, illustrated in the book, have been lost from sight. Some may turn up one of these days in Europe or the United States—the picture on Plate

328, it is suggested, is like he in America.

The book is quite finely duced. Why did it have translated into such queer lish? At times, it comes seriously close to the sty plays featuring funny the it is hardly improved by inflation of adjectives probably due to the author's misprints occasionally as for unintended humor and crepancies occur every now then. Does Plate 216 illu a picture from the Al collection, as stated on Pa or one from the Verona sum as the caption have us believe? These shortcomings, however, show by any means stop coll from acquiring a book wh a scholar's achievement as as a fine album.

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (A) This is how critics last week's new plays.

Angela, a comedy, sta Geraldine Page at the 7 Box Theater, failed to ple single reviewer. Typical negative reports was The 1 comments: "A play on backer could love." The so-called Press said: "A hunk of contrived malat Three TV examiners also ned it.

The play about a Boston urbane who falls in love a much younger man was ten by Sumner Arthur directed by Jack Ragotz. Miss Page in the cast Simon Oakland, Tom Ligot Michael Myers. Sets Lighting, Robert Randolph. tunes, James Greenwood. sented by Martin Produc Elliott Martin and Mi Ellis.

Off-Broadway premiere cluded: Crimes of Passion, two plays by Joe Orton at th tor Place, unanimously ep by three papers, the AF NBC-TV.

Mercy Street, by Pulitzer Anne Sexton at the Am Place Theater, got misti ties from The Times, PUS NBC, a thumbs-down from AP.

The Haunted Host, 1 homosexuals, at the C Theater was turned dow two of three examiners. Ecos, a drama about American labor moverer 1938, was thumped unanl ly by six reviewers.

Best Sellers

The New York Times
An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 94 U.S. communities figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This week	Weeks Last on list
1 The Godfather, Part II	1 32
2 The Love Machine	2 24
3 Naked Came the Stranger, Ashe	5 10
4 The Andromeda Strain, Crichton	8 19
5 The Seven Minutes, Wal-	6 2
6 Portnoy's Complaint, Roth	4 37
7 The Pretenders, Davis	7 16
8 The House	3 4
9 Strand, Du Maurier	3 4
10 The Frontiers of Poetry	5 8
11 In this House of Brice	— 3

GENERAL

1 The Peter Principle, Peter & Hull	1 25
2 My Life With Jacqueline Kennedy, Gallagher	2 6
3 The Selling of the President 1959, McCann	7 2
4 Present at the Creation, Adams	— 1
5 The Making of the President 1960, White	8 15
6 My Life and Prospects, Dixon	4 6
7 The Kingdom and the Power, Taine	3 10
8 Prime Time, Kendrick	8 3
9 The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language	9 4
10 Between Parent and Teenager, Ginn	5 24

(These figures are for the week ending Nov. 1.)

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**BOOKS
& MAGAZINE**

Advertising
Herald Tribune
Classified
gets results!

We get along beautifully with some of our worst enemies.

Wind, centrifugal force, and heat: three of an automobile's natural and nastiest foes.

By understanding these enemies, Mercedes-Benz can work with them. And tame them.

For instance, sudden side winds could blow a car off-course if it weren't designed to handle them. One way we learn how to handle them is with a big machine at our Stuttgart-Untertuerkheim test area. It cranks up side winds of up to 80 km/h — enough to tear roofs off houses. We design our cars so they can zoom through this gale unruffled. So much for side winds.

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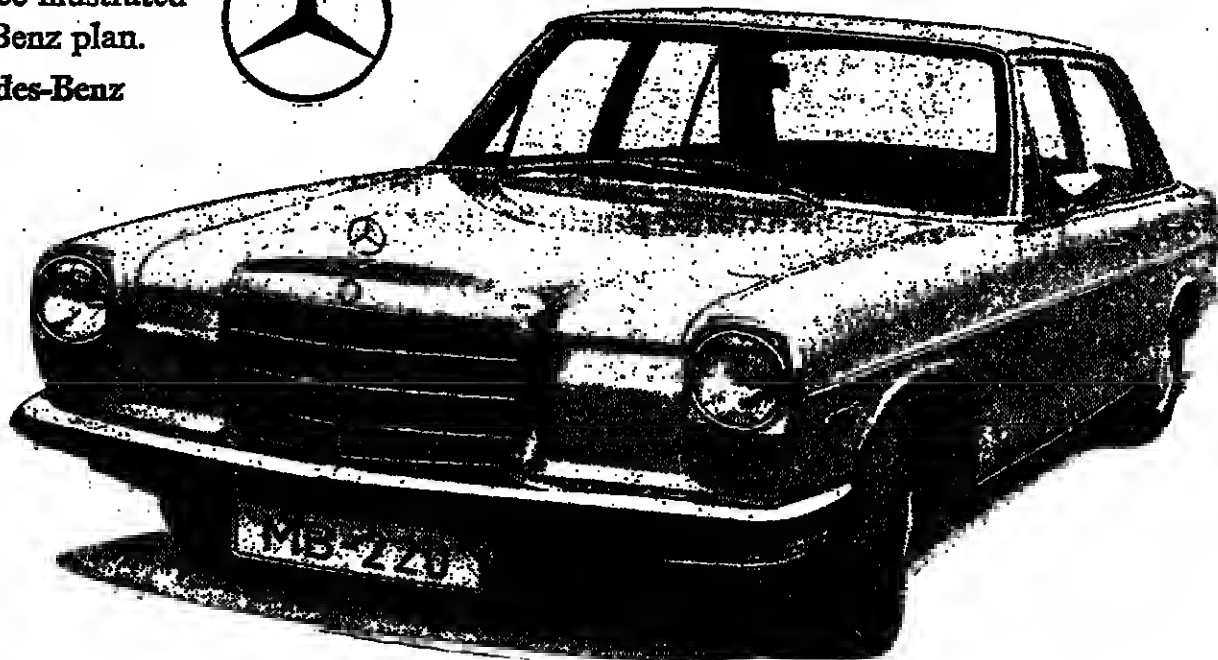
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PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1969

FINANCE

Page 9

EC Allots
Farm Costs to
Don's Allies
Ministers Will Study
Proposal on Tuesday

Common Market
The Commission today
proposed a new
system of
subsidies for
farmers in the
Common Market.
The proposal
would pay only
a part—probably less than 10%—of the
cost of production for the farmers.
The Commission
also proposed to
pay the balance of
the cost of production for the farmers.
The proposal
would be a major
step towards the
revaluation of the
Common Market.
The Commission
also proposed to
pay the balance of
the cost of production for the farmers.
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would be a major
step towards the
revaluation of the
Common Market.

Costs Broken Down
The Commission
also proposed to
pay the balance of
the cost of production for the farmers.
The proposal
would be a major
step towards the
revaluation of the
Common Market.

Germany Take Step to Offset Liquidity Pinch
The West
German government
today announced
a new measure
to offset the
liquidity pinch
caused by the
revaluation of the
Common Market.

Charvet
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New 18, Place Vendôme, Paris

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Deflationary Measures Blamed

World Recession Possibility Said to Be Fueled by U.S.

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The possibility of a worldwide recession sparked by the anti-inflationary policies in the United States was spelled out here today by a prominent U.S. economist.

Edward M. Bernstein, former research director of the International Monetary Fund, told a meeting of businessmen and bankers that "after the prolonged war in Vietnam and investment boom in the United States, with payments difficulties in other deficit countries, there is the danger that fiscal and credit policies everywhere will be so restrictive during the next year or two as to generate a recession in the world economy."

Fed Is Easing Policies, Says M. Friedman

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Milton Friedman, University of Chicago economist, said he believes that the Federal Reserve is shifting towards an easier monetary policy.

He told a First National City Bank luncheon that in the next three to six months the Fed would probably shift to a course producing monetary growth in the direction of 4 to 5 percent annually.

Mr. Friedman said the Fed had produced inflation in the first place because it followed an erroneous theory of the relation between monetary policy and economy.

Mr. Friedman said the peak of interest rates "may well have passed or may be coming in the next month." He added that in six or eight months "rates will be lower but not low," providing the Fed does not again tighten the monetary screws.

Talking to newsmen later, Mr. Friedman said if the zero rate of monetary growth continued for another three or four months the economy would be headed for a contraction equal to that seen in 1968.

But he said he believes the Fed is changing its attitude and will be monitoring the monetary aggregates more closely than it has done in the past.

Germany Take Step to Offset Liquidity Pinch

PARIS, Nov. 6 (UPI).—The West German government today announced a new measure to offset the liquidity pinch caused by the revaluation of the Common Market.

The measure, which was approved by the cabinet, would allow banks to increase their deposits with the central bank by 10 percent from 1.2 percent.

At the regular rate of 1 1/2 percent, there is no money to be had these days, a Frankfurt banker told his customers yesterday.

No Rate Change

Contrary to some expectations, the central bank council did not raise the credit squeeze through lowering the 6 percent discount rate, which it had raised by 1 percent in September.

According to Mr. Blessing, the central bankers' decision to reduce the reserve rates for foreign capital was merely designed to meet the "changed situation" on the money market. However, he hinted that the central bank might also consider a return to less rigid credit policies.

Reappraisal of the discount rate will depend on how the current boom develops," Mr. Blessing said.

A communiqué issued after the bankers' meeting said that, retroactive to Nov. 1, the minimum reserve rates for foreign capital are to be reduced to the domestic reserve rate which, in turn, was lowered by 10 percent.

The two measures would raise bank liquidity by at least \$45 billion, Mr. Blessing said.

The central bank had ordered full, 100 percent reserve coverage on foreign deposits a year ago when the first wave of speculative "hot money" from abroad reached West Germany.

Bankers in Frankfurt welcomed today's decision by the Bundesbank, but said that lowering of minimum reserves was only a first step on the way back to normal conditions.

Japan Predicts Reserve Growth

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said it is officially estimated that Japan's external reserves will reach \$11.5 billion by the end of 1973, compared with the present \$9.23 billion.

The officials forecast that the foreign exchange reserves will reach \$3.5 billion by the end of the current financial year and are likely to increase by \$2 billion a year.

Such a rise is likely to attract widespread attention overseas, and increase pressure for upward revaluation of the yen, they warned.

Study Sees U.S. Business Spending 8% Higher in '70

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (UPI).—U.S. business is adding billions of dollars to its capital spending programs despite the government's efforts to cool the economy with fiscal and monetary restraints.

McGraw-Hill's annual fall survey of business expansion plans projects an 8 percent jump for 1970 to a record \$78.71 billion from the estimated \$70.85 billion being spent this year.

The government's anti-inflation programs have, however, held down the 1969-69 spending rise to an indicated \$6.77 billion, or 10.6 percent. Business had been planning earlier this year to boost its capital spending by \$8.22 billion, or 13 percent, according to a similar survey six months ago.

McGraw-Hill noted that its fall survey presents tentative plans and that many companies do not prepare their final budgets until later in the year. And the completed budgets are subject to still further review in the light of unanticipated changes in the economic climate, McGraw-Hill said.

For instance, the preliminary survey in the fall of 1968 projected 1969 capital spending at \$69.3 billion, but the spring survey showed a \$2.2 billion jump from that to \$71.5 billion. In between those two surveys, there were four boosts in the commercial banks' prime interest rate, and the Federal Reserve discount rate shot up to a 40-year high of 6 percent.

By August, the 1969 projection was being shaved to \$71 billion and it now rests at \$70.85 billion.

McGraw-Hill said the administration's anti-inflation policies, the question of a cut in interest rate levels and the uncertain status of the investment tax credit and the oil and gas depletion allowance will influence the course of capital spending next year and afterward.

Changing Face of U.S. Inflation

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI).—A key U.S. Treasury adviser said yesterday that rising wage demands will help transform the present "demand pull" inflation into a "cost-push" cycle that will put increasing pressure on business profit margins.

This judgment was offered by Henry C. Wallis, Yale economics professor and senior consultant to Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy.

Economists refer to a situation when there is excess demand compared with the available supply of goods and services as "demand pull." On the other hand, "cost-push" inflation arises when wages and other costs force prices up in a ratchet-like cycle.

Distinctions Noted

The significance of the distinction, according to some economists, is that the broad restraining measures of fiscal and monetary policy, which may be effective in dampening demand, are not effective in a cost-push situation.

Mr. Wallis offered no prescription on how to deal with a cost-push inflation next year, if it develops. But he saw progress in the administration's "gradualism" efforts to contain existing inflationary pressures. He said that these policies could be shifted "when the time comes" to start the economy upward without fueling a new inflation.

Some Shifts Foreseen

But while the restraining policy to date has been a mix of fiscal and monetary measures, he indicated that the reversal will have to rely largely on monetary policy. Reason: "The [budget] surplus is not so large that it could really be reduced for the sake of short-run effects."

And in an analysis smacking of the theories of Chicago school economist Milton Friedman, Mr. Wallis warned that mere reduction of interest rates, without benefit of Federal Reserve action, is not all that may be needed to "restore activity."

In the present situation, when interest rates are badly disturbed by inflation," Mr. Wallis said, "they cannot furnish reliable signals. More attention must be given to the volume of money and credit."

But Mr. Wallis rejected the idea that the economy might slide off into a "serious recession."

Royal Dutch Shell Group's Profit Gains

LONDON, Nov. 6 (UPI).—The Royal Dutch/Shell group pushed its net income and total oil sales sharply higher in the first nine months of this year despite higher operating costs in the United States, slimmer U.S. profit margins, and lower oil prices in Europe, the group's figures showed today.

Capital spending jumped by \$122.4 million from the 1968 total for the period, to \$1.09 billion.

Net income for the group in the nine months was \$1.66 billion, higher at \$688.58 million. Income in the third quarter was 3.1 percent higher than in 1968.

Volume of oil sold climbed 7.3 percent over the comparable period of 1968 and total oil sales proceeds rose by 4.3 percent. Sales of chemicals jumped 13 percent.

Shell said that U.S. product prices for refined oils and chemicals did not keep pace with substantial inflationary increases in operating costs and this reduced profit margins.

Elsewhere, particularly in Europe, oil product prices moved well below those of a year ago. The combination of a bigger sales volume and lower unit costs, plus higher earnings from chemicals and increased natural gas sales, accounted for the overall profit improvement.

A Shell spokesman said the group was "pretty pleased" with the results, bearing in mind that several major U.S. oil groups showed a drop in the third-quarter earnings.

Outsiders Vie For Chemical Stake in U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP).—European and Japanese chemical companies are rapidly developing or expanding U.S. bases, offering major challenges to the big U.S. chemical firms.

A communiqué issued after the bankers' meeting said that, retroactive to Nov. 1, the minimum reserve rates for foreign capital are to be reduced to the domestic reserve rate which, in turn, was lowered by 10 percent.

The two measures would raise bank liquidity by at least \$45 billion, Mr. Blessing said.

The central bank had ordered full, 100 percent reserve coverage on foreign deposits a year ago when the first wave of speculative "hot money" from abroad reached West Germany.

Bankers in Frankfurt welcomed today's decision by the Bundesbank, but said that lowering of minimum reserves was only a first step on the way back to normal conditions.

BASF Takeover

The most dramatic effort mentioned is that of West Germany's Badische-Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik which has acquired 98.5 percent of the outstanding shares of Wyandotte Chemicals and plans to build a \$100 million complex in Beaufort County, South Carolina, by 1972.

BASF's South Carolina plans call for a complex covering 1,800 acres, more than the company has at its Ludwigshafen headquarters.

Another German firm, Bayer, plans to invest about \$150 million in the United States in the next two years, says the magazine.

It also says that Britain's Imperial Chemical Industries, Europe's largest chemical producer, plans to build a \$60 million polyester, polymer and film complex in Howell, Virginia, by 1972. That would bring ICI's total U.S. investment to more than \$200 million.

France's leading chemical company, Rhône-Poulenc, has acquired a site for a plant near Preopret, Texas.

Gold Price Drops To 12-Month Low

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP).—The price of gold dropped 40 cents an ounce on the free market here today to the lowest level in a year.

The price was set at \$39.05 an ounce at the morning fixing, and dropped another five cents at the afternoon fixing. The last time the price hit \$39 was Oct. 21, 1968.

Dealers believed the main cause of the decline was that South Africa, the world's biggest producer, was again selling newly mined gold in Zurich.

Tough Amendments Attached To One-Bank Holding Co. Bill

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (UPI).—After a coalition led by Democrats rammed through several major legislative amendments, the House of Representatives last night passed legislation regulating one-bank holding companies for the first time. The vote on final passage was 351 to 24, with only 12 members voting present.

The basic purpose of the legislation was not in dispute—to close a loophole in present law under which one-bank holding companies could engage in almost any kind of industry or commerce, although this is not yet practiced on a large scale. The bill would make certain that banking and industry remain separate.

The effect of the amendments adopted will be to force widespread divestitures by hundreds of one-bank holding companies of non-bank affiliates and to restrict future bank holding company activities in such fields as accounting, leasing and travel agencies.

Motion Falls

So fearful were most Republicans and some Democrats of the provision requiring divestitures by existing holding companies that they voted in a roll call on a motion to send the bill back to the banking committee. But the motion failed.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where action this year is unlikely. Passage in some form next year, however, is probable.

What is probably the major amendment adopted would greatly alter the "grandfather clause" in the bill as reported by the House Banking Committee. It would make all the new restrictions on one-bank holding companies apply all the way back to May 8, 1968, meaning possibly painful divestiture actions by more than 600 one-bank holding companies.

The committee bill had a cutoff date of last Feb. 17, leaving holding companies existing at that time untouched.

Timing Debate

As first offered by Rep. Tom Bevill, D., Ala., the amendment would have set a cutoff date of Jan. 1, 1965. Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie, R., Ohio, succeeded in moving the date back to 1968.

Democratic leaders interested in toughening the bill such as Rep. Henry S. Reuss of Wisconsin and Rep. William S. Moorhead of Pennsylvania, urged rejection of the Wylie date on the "practical" ground that the original Bevill date would command more support. But their fears proved unwarranted. After the Wylie date was approved, the amendment swept through without difficulty.

Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., called the retroactive provision

During October

During October, Volkswagen sold 61,568 vehicles in America, an increase of 14.1 percent over the previous record of 53,915 during October, 1968. Since Jan. 1, the firm has sold 458,561 units, compared with 401,123 a year earlier.

October was the first month since last winter's dock strike in which we had a properly balanced inventory of models at our dealerships," Mr. Perkins said at company headquarters in Englewood Cliffs, N.J. "Thus, at the time when the public responded most enthusiastically to the introduction of our 1970 models, our dealers were able to make deliveries."

Stamps Makes Frozen Prepared Foods

Stamps makes frozen prepared foods, including turkey, chicken, and meat pies. The company, privately held, was founded by F. M. Stamps, grandfather of the present president, Howard A. Stamps, in 1929 and entered the frozen food field in 1954.

The company said that sales in the fiscal year ending Feb. 28, 1970, are forecast at between \$150 million and \$175 million. Last year, RCA netted \$154.06 million, on sales of \$13.13 billion.

In other merger and acquisition developments, General Foods said it has agreed in principle to purchase Viviane Woodard Corp., a cosmetics concern with headquarters in Panorama City, Calif., for \$39 million in cash.

A Sports Buff's Dream

Market Turns in a Winning Performance in Last Inning

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Sports buffs like to say that a good team is one that can win when it doesn't have it. If that's true, the stock market is in fine shape.

The list spent nearly the entire day on the downside today, with trading strictly routine, but enough buying came in just before the close to tip the scales to the upside and make the day a winner.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down nearly three points after the first hour of trading, worked its way back by midafternoon and showed a fractional loss until the last hour. Then the buyers moved in and the Dow finished the day at 855.30, ahead 1.13 and just below its best reading of the day.

The broad averages showed the same kind of action. Standard & Poor's 500 finished with a gain of 0.03 at 97.67 and the New York Stock Exchange index added 0.03 to 54.73.

Sharp Profit Rise Reported By Grumman

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (Special).—Grumman Corp. has reported sharply higher earnings for the three and nine months ended Sept. 30, reflecting reduced charges for the Gulfstream II program.

With the phase-out of research and development efforts and the continued progress down the learning curve (greater efficiency through experience in turning out a given model) "this program should contribute to earnings in the near future," the company said.

Third-quarter net income increased 40.3 percent to \$5.92 million, or 63 cents a share, from \$4.22 million, or 60 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales and other income totaled \$309.14 million, compared with \$283.57 million, bringing total revenue for the nine months to \$900.71 million, up from \$853.26 million in the 1968 period.

Net income for the nine months increased 33.1 percent to \$17.5 million, \$2.42 a share, from \$13.16 million, \$2.00 a share, for the first nine months last year.

RCA to Try Frozen Foods

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (UPI).—RCA Corp. announced yesterday plans to enter the frozen food business by acquiring F.M. Stamps Co. of St. Louis for stock valued at approximately \$141 million. Robert W. Sarnoff, RCA president, said that an agreement in principle has been signed for the acquisition of Stamps for 3.45 million shares of RCA common stock.

The agreement, when final, is subject to approval of directors of both companies and Stamps shareholders.

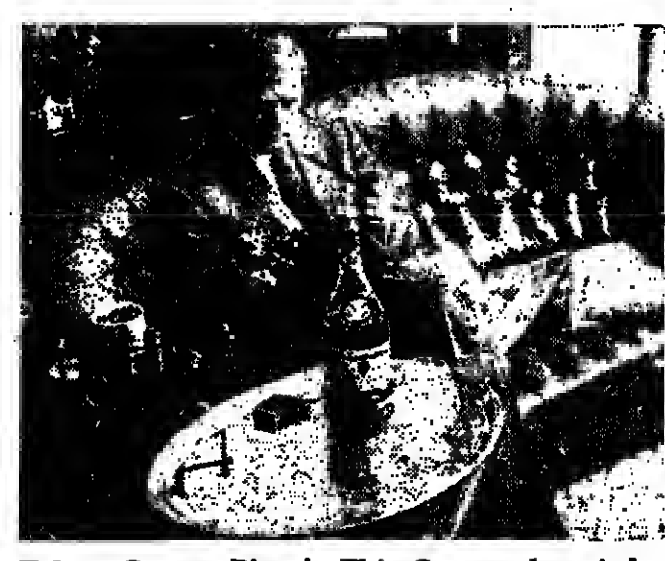
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UOP Gets Gas Process

DES PLAINES, Ill., Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Universal Oil Products said today its UOP process division has acquired worldwide licensing rights to a methane-rich gas process to make town gas developed by Japan Gasoline Co. in collaboration with its affiliate, Nikki Chemicals. The town gas product has a high heating value.



The "no-haste" Cognac

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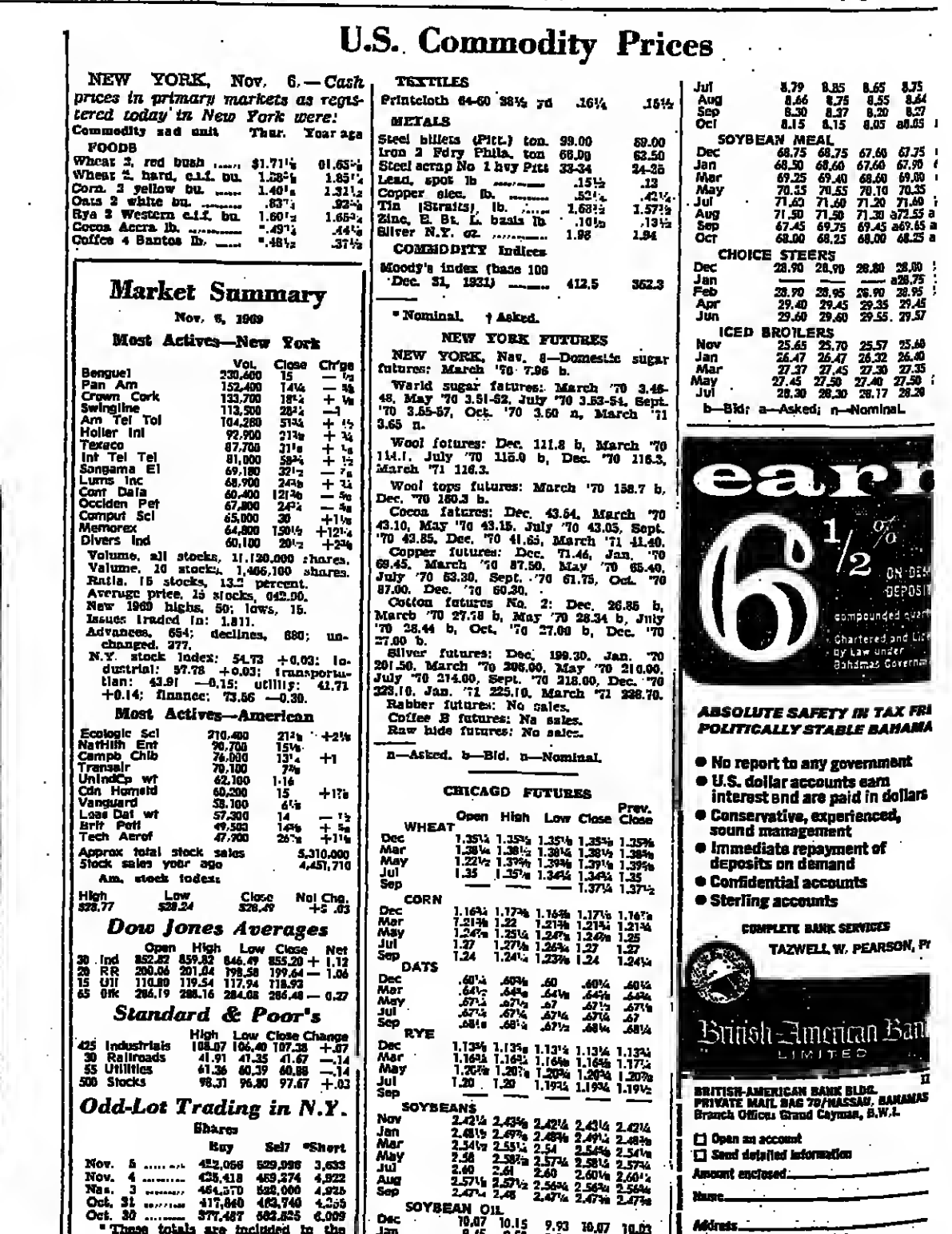
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(Continued on next page)

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1949 — Stocks and Bonds										1949 — Stocks and Bonds										1949 — Stocks and Bonds									
High, Low, Op. in \$										High, Low, Op. in \$										High, Low, Op. in \$									
50cs. First, High, Low Last, Chgs.										50cs. First, High, Low Last, Chgs.										50cs. First, High, Low Last, Chgs.									
47 1/2	22	Skelly Oil	1	11	39	35 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	22 1/2	11 1/2	Thnol	40	44	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13	13	13	14 1/2	7	27	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
47 1/2	22	Skelly Corp	50	11	39	35 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	22 1/2	11 1/2	Thnol	40	44	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13	13	13	14 1/2	7	27	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
47 1/2	22	Skelly Corp	50	11	39	35 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	22 1/2	11 1/2	Thnol	40	44	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13	13	13	14 1/2	7	27	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
47 1/2	22	Skelly Corp	50	11	39	35 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	22 1/2	11 1/2	Thnol	40	44	13 1/2	13 1/2	13	13	13	13	14 1/2	7	27	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
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This Book is a must.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce offers a 54 page hand-book packed with up-to-the-minute information on all aspects of doing business in Canada.

It contains specific information about how to begin business in Canada, types of business organizations (partnerships, proprietorships, limited companies or corporations), tax structures (federal, provincial, non-resident), customs tariffs and excise taxes, labour legislation, moving to Canada and mortgage loans and other financial services.

These facts come from a century of experience. We've advised clients of all sizes and in all areas of business about Canada's fast-growing opportunities. All across Canada, we can provide you with the contacts, the knowledge of the market and the experience essential to your operations. Through our 1400 branch offices, we will arrange for you to meet the men who can help you in your decisions.

If you are interested in being part of Canada's future, this book is essential. Your letterhead request will bring you a free copy of "Doing Business in Canada". Write to our Zurich office. Then we can get down to business.



**CANADIAN IMPERIAL
BANK OF COMMERCE**

The European Representative,
33 Bleicherweg, 8002 Zurich, Switzerland

Cellar, Penny Split Award Tie Ever for Young Prize

YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—For the first time in the history of the award, the Baseball Writers Association of America, a major league award, was split today. The Cy Young Award, which honors the best pitcher in the National League, was given to Tom Seaver of the New York Mets and to Steve Carlton of the Philadelphia Phillies.

The award was given to Seaver by a vote of 10-9, and to Carlton by a vote of 10-9. The award was given to Seaver by a vote of 10-9, and to Carlton by a vote of 10-9.

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She's Only 5 and No Duffer

Brigitte Gleason, daughter of greenskeeper at Ireland's Killarney course, keeps eye on ball and takes a high swing. She has her own 80-yard practice hole and green. She practices daily and sand traps are easy.

College, Pro Grid Line

COLLEGE

Underdog

Favorite

Pick'em

Wake Forest

Arizona

Georgia Tech

Florida

Alabama

Mississippi St.

Kentucky

Arkansas

Nebraska

Oklahoma St.

Illinois

Michigan St.

Minnesota

Wisconsin

Indiana

Ohio St.

Colorado

Utah

Idaho

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Wyoming

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Oklahoma St.

Illinois

Michigan St.

Weather Eyed for Laurel's 18th International

By Bob Addie

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).

—Out at Laurel Race Course, John D. Schapiro, president of the track, is hoping the weather will be just what the doctor ordered for the 18th International.

The track, which has been closed for the last three weeks, is expected to open on Saturday, Nov. 7, but it is still too early to say for sure.

Schapiro also is hoping it doesn't snow. He was lucky last year. It snowed the day before the race and the day after the big race. And on the day of the race, it snowed again.

Laurel had a picturesque fall background a year ago at this time, too, but by International Day the leaves had fallen and the track was closed.

Such is the popularity of this race that the dining room facing the track has been booked since June. And it would be easier for President Nixon to get an invitation to speak at a Kremen.

lin peace rally than it would be to get a ticket for this race.

Along with its international overtones, this race always has been blessed with imaginative public-relations men. The late Bill Jaeger, who tragically died too young, conceived the idea to hold the International on Veterans Day. The first race was run Oct. 13, 1962. The second race was scheduled for Saturday, Nov. 7, but was snowed out. So Jaeger came up with the idea of running the race on the next Wednesday, which was Nov. 11 and a holiday. And that's been the date ever since except when Nov. 11 fell on a Sunday.

The current drummer at Laurel is in Jaeger's mold. He is happy, jolly Kees Sturgeon, who insists the foreign horses (there are seven in the International field of ten) won't be bothered by the American system of running counter-clockwise.

Laurel already is taking on a holiday atmosphere. There are reminders around the track

that this is the only race radioed around the world. The Japanese will be following progress of their favorite, Take-shiba-O, via short wave tomorrow while the race is being run yesterday at Laurel. It's the time difference.

Take-shiba-O has been at Laurel tuning up for three weeks. The Japanese horse set the pace last year and led until the last three-eighths when he folded.

But his owner wants to prove that "Made in Japan" still competes with American goods.

The three American horses in the race are Czar Alexander, Hawaii and Nodouble. Hawaii was considered the favorite until Czar Alexander was tendered a bid last Saturday after setting a new American record over 1 1/2 miles of turf at Santa Anita Park.

The Czar is an unusual horse. He took a three-month vacation before he won at Santa Anita. Around the track a fresh horse which has had no competition is generally brushed aside as

a poor bet, but Czar Alexander apparently likes to run after a long rest.

The International now is old enough to be growing some ivy and there are panels around the clubhouse bars featuring paintings of winning jockeys and horses.

Joseph T. Cascarella, Laurel's executive vice-president, is the expert on foreign horses because he "scouts" them each year. "I saw Grandeur, the French horse, in the Arc de Triomphe in Paris," Cascarella said, "and I hold him highly. Grandeur finished third in that race but he had his excuses."

The International, despite Laurel's fondness for favorites, does not always go to the popular choice. Only three favorites, including last year's winner, Sir Ivor, have prevailed in the big race.

There should be no tight money or recession felt at the sellers' windows Tuesday. Somehow, money soars like a green gusher on International Day. That should pump the economy.

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Mikita Finally Gets a Goal

Black Hawks Beat Rangers, 3-1

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Things are beginning to look up for the Chicago Black Hawks. Not only is Bobby Hull in town and apparently ready to begin playing, but Stan Mikita has notched his first goal of the season.

Mikita's No. 1 started the Hawks off to a 2-1 victory over the New York Rangers last night, giving Chicago its third victory of the National Hockey League season.

Mikita, a four-time NHL scoring champion, had been scoreless in Chicago's first nine games, managing just four assists. Deprived of Hull's high-powered shots and shackled by Mikita's slump, the Hawks have sunk into the East Division cellar but you can't prove it by the Rangers. Three of the seven points Chicago has managed so far have come against New York.

Tony Esposito starred in goal for Chicago, kicking out 30 New York shots. He lost his shutout in the final minutes when Bob Nevin's shot bounced off a Hawk defenseman and into the net.

By then, Chicago was in control. After Mikita's goal put the Hawks in front in the second period, Kim Pappin scored off a picture pass from Dennis Hull and rookie Gerry Pinder hit in the third period.

Canadiens 2, North Stars 3

Yvan Cournoyer, back in Montreal's lineup after missing two weeks with a broken nose, scored in the last 1 1/2 minutes to give the Canadiens their deadlock with Minnesota. The North Stars' Cesare Manigo faced 43 Montreal shots and protected a 2-1 edge built on second period goals by Bill Goldsworthy and Billy Collins until Cournoyer tied it. Jacques Lemire scored in the opening minute for Montreal.

Brins 4, Blues 4

Phil Goyette rallied St. Louis from a two-goal deficit as the Blues tied Boston. Goyette scored one goal and assisted on two others while Larry Keenan scored twice for the West Division team. Rookie Jim Harrison's third-period goal tied it for the Bruins after Ron Anderson had converted Goyette's pass for a short-lived St. Louis lead.

Red Wings 4, Penguins 2

Detroit moved into a first-place tie with the Bruins in the East Division by knocking off Pittsburgh. The Red Wings bunched three of their goals over three minutes to score the victory.

Los Angeles erupted for five straight goals in the first and second periods and broke a three-game losing streak at the expense of Toronto. Dave Keon produced both of the Leafs' goals. After Keon gave Toronto an early 1-0 lead, Dennis Hextell and Ross Lonsberry put the Kings in front, 2-2, at the end of the opening stanza. Eddie Shack, Dale Rolfe and Bill Flett clicked for Los Angeles in the middle period, two of the goals resulting from power plays. Keon's second goal of the game and sixth of the season came late in the second period.

Kings 6, Maple Leafs 2

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Silent Majority Talks

<p>ANNOUNCEMENTS</p>	<p>FOR SALE & WANTED</p>
<p>TWO MEGAN TERRY PLEATS: Tonight, tomorrow, Sunday, 9 p.m., AMERICAN CENTER, 251 Eld. Raspall, Paris-14c.</p>	<p>INDIAN LAMB COAT: light color. Size 48. Pr. 900. JAS. 35-14c, Paris. FORMICA TABLE: 2 chairs, 2 stools. EMMA TROPER, Paris-14c. WASH. CLOSET: 2nd floor.</p>

FOR SALE & WANTED

Members of the ancient, noble Noailles family and daughters of the Duc d'Ayen, Adrienne Lafayette and her sister had lost their mother, grandmother and a

beauty of La Belle Epoque who is honorary state regent for life of Rochambeau Chapter, D.A.R.

Count Chambrun and some 15 cousins enjoy the honorary citizenship conferred by the U.S. Congress on the direct descendants of Lafayette. On the other

Charter Member

These hard-lung children of the American and French patriots hold Armistice Day services at Notre Dame des Victoires every year. There are also services on Thanksgiving day in the American Cathedral and on Memorial Day at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Arc

de Triomphe. On Feb. 23, they decorate George Washington's statue and celebrate his birthday with champagne, gingerbread and cherry pie.

Donald Arthur and

It wasn't Rogaciano Fuentes Tello's day. Waiting for a bus Wednesday in Mexico City,

Fuentes, 28, was mugged by six thugs. He fought free, dashed into the street and was hit by a passing car. His ribs were

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